

Protecting Public Health by Assuring Safe Drinking Water

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DRINKING WATER PROGRAM OUTLOOK, 2003-05

by Dave Leland

As we close the 2001-03 biennium, it's time to look ahead to the next two years. While the Legislature is still in session and the 2003-05 budget is not yet final at press time, we can still focus on the known work ahead. In preparing this outlook, I relied heavily on the program priorities document recently prepared by our Drinking Water Advisory Committee (see article on page 3). The following is by no means a complete discussion of the work ahead. I do, however, want to highlight some particularly notable priorities for 2003-05 that you should be aware of.

Improve Water System Security

We will continue to encourage and support your local efforts to improve the security of your public water system. We will collaborate with organization partners to conduct additional vulnerability assessment and emergency response plan workshops for water suppliers around the state. Be sure to refer to and use the security information, tools, and links available on our website. Contact your local county health department (groundwater suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer people) for individual assistance with your local assessment and planning effort. Other water suppliers can contact our staff; start with our security coordinator, Kurt Putnam at 503-731-4317. Be sure to sign up for the Oregon State Police Advisory System to receive email security notices relating to drinking water systems - call Diane Weis at 503-731-4010 for a registration form.

Conduct Sanitary Surveys

Our staff and county health departments will focus attention on sanitary survey inspections of public water systems, getting as close to the federally required five-year frequency as we can with our current staffing and funding level. We will be calling your attention to any

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HB 2255-TASK FORCE ON DRINKING WATER PROGRAM WORKLOAD AND FUNDING

by Dave Leland

The Department of Human Services introduced HB 2255 in January which proposed a water supplier connection fee. This fee was intended to raise the minimum state matching funds needed to access the full amount of USEPA funds available to Oregon to administer the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (see Winter 2002 and Winter 2003 PIPELINES). Following a public hearing on the bill in February the Department, the League of Oregon Cities (LOC), and the Special Districts Association of Oregon (SDAO) met at the request of the Chair of the House Water Committee to identify mutually acceptable amendments to the bill. The result of this discussion was HB 2255 A-Engrossed, which was referred in May from the House Water Committee to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

The amended bill creates the Task Force on Drinking Water Program Workload and Funding. The Task Force consists of up to 12 members including three from the LOC, three from SDAO, three from the Department, and up to three from public water suppliers. The Task Force is

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DRINKING WATER PROGRAM OUTLOOK, 2003-05 *(continued from page 1)*

significant deficiencies identified in the sanitary survey and working with you to get those corrected to avoid future water quality problems. Public water systems using surface water sources are now required by EPA rules to respond in writing with a plan to correct any deficiencies identified in a sanitary survey. Future EPA rules will require the same response by public water systems using groundwater sources, so it's a good idea to get started now!

Train Operators of Small Groundwater Systems

We are awaiting award of an EPA grant which will allow us to develop and deliver training statewide to operators of small groundwater systems. Our plan is to use contracts to carry this out. We will first contract with training developer(s) to develop a 1-day training curriculum and associated training materials, and then contract with training provider(s) to offer this training frequently and statewide. Participation in this training will be sufficient for people to maintain their small groundwater operator certification.

Improve Surface Water Treatment

All public water systems using surface water sources will soon have to meet the more stringent EPA performance standards for surface water treatment to control *Cryptosporidium*. We will be directing our field effort to assist those water suppliers to meet these new standards, and directing particular attention to those water suppliers who could further optimize their filtration processes, as well as those who actually fail to meet the new treatment performance and monitoring/reporting requirements.

Complete Source Water Assessments

In collaboration with DEQ, we will complete source water assessments for all public water systems by July, 2005. Each water supplier will receive an assessment report on its drinking water source(s). As the assessments are completed, we will be increasingly directing our efforts toward assisting water suppliers with development and implementation of local source water protection.

Improve Monitoring and Reporting Compliance

Statewide, public water suppliers do a good job meeting the Maximum Contaminant Levels. In 2001, there were about 230 MCL violations statewide (see August 2002

PIPELINE). However, there were over 8,500 monitoring and reporting violations, and that needs improvement! While most required test results are reported by Oregon water suppliers on-time, the large number of reporting violations brings negative attention to Oregon locally, regionally, and nationally. Things for you to especially pay attention to:

- Nitrate testing is ANNUAL for most water systems, for EACH source entry point!
- Check the website for information on your required chemical monitoring schedule.
- Community water suppliers must submit their 2002 Consumer Confidence Report by July 1, 2003.

Stabilize the SDWIS-State Database

On a related issue, we are completing installation of the EPA-developed Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS-State). This version is up to date for most EPA rules, and identifies ALL the associated types of violations. It tracks monitoring schedules for each contaminant for each water system, so we hope this will help you to stay more current on your required testing using the Data On-Line feature of our website.

Develop Water Supplier Capacity

As EPA regulations increase in number, scope, and complexity (see Timeline chart page 11), water suppliers must achieve and maintain the necessary technical, financial, and managerial capacity to supply safe drinking water now and in the future. Our staff will be implementing a statewide capacity strategy that focuses effort on those water suppliers at "high risk", meaning those that have demonstrated a history of compliance or operation/management difficulties, and assisting them to improve their technical, financial, and managerial capacity.

Build Drinking Water Program Capacity

We must also address the capacity of the Drinking Water Program to effectively administer the growing number, scope and complexity of the EPA drinking water standards. During next fall and winter, we will be staffing a Task Force on Drinking Water Program Workload and Funding (see article on page 1), which will examine the program's needs and recommend how to meet them. The Task Force report and recommendations are due to a legislative interim committee by March 1, 2004.

Dave Leland, PE, is Manager of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4010 or david.e.leland@state.or.us

HB2255 (continued from page 1)

authorized to begin its work immediately upon passage of HB 2255 by the Legislature, and is directed to submit its report to the appropriate interim legislative committee by March 1, 2004. The Task Force is to:

- 1) identify the workload of the Department in effectively administering the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and
- 2) to identify the funding sources and amounts of moneys needed by the Department to carry out the effective administration of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

HB 2255 is a significant opportunity to examine the current and future requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and determine the level of effort needed for the Department to effectively administer those requirements in Oregon, known as Primacy. This is the first such statewide high-level examination of Oregon Primacy since the Department assumed Primacy for drinking water from USEPA in 1986. Before 1986, USEPA directly implemented the federal Safe Drinking Water Act in Oregon. Oregon was one of the last states to assume Primacy from USEPA for drinking water.

Since 1986, the number of USEPA drinking water standards increased from 23 to 95. The available USEPA funding for the drinking water regulatory program in Oregon also increased, from \$0.5M per year in 1986 to \$2.8M per year today, but the state support from the general fund has remained at \$0.6M per year. This amount of general funds, combined with the small amount of specific fees-for-service collected by the Department (plan review and operator certification), is insufficient to access all the currently available federal funds. Recent reviews of the Department's drinking water program by both the Secretary of State and the USEPA identified significant needed improvements to the program. While the Department acted to implement the improvements that were possible within the current level of program effort, most improvements will require additional funding and staffing.

The Department will provide staff support to the Task Force. We look forward to this important effort.

Dave Leland, PE, is Manager of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4010 or david.e.leland@state.or.us

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM PRIORITIES - 2003

by Dave Leland and Doug Wise

Periodically, we examine and evaluate our priorities for the Drinking Water Program. As always, the Drinking Water Advisory Committee provides valuable collaboration and assistance in this effort, and the committee members spent time in the past several meetings to evaluate and prioritize our program activities and functions. We thank them for their effort and contribution.

The Committee's Program Priority Ranking is presented in the chart on page 5. The program functions and activities are listed from the highest to lowest priority. Note that this ranking does not imply that lower priority functions are unimportant, but the ranking does guide us in the allocation of limited program resources. The chart shows the estimate of the current staffing commitment to each function, and the estimated staffing need for that function based on a recent national assessment. Note that current staffing includes 33.1 staff in the drinking water program and an estimated 23 staff among agency partners, which include DEQ, Oregon Department of Community and Economic Development, 22 county health departments, the Public Health Laboratory, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and several contractors. The chart also shows whether or not each listed program function is required by state law, EPA Primacy program requirements, or EPA revolving fund requirements.

It is useful to view the program priorities in the context of the program mission, goals, and progress measures which are given below. While the drinking water program oversees drinking water quality statewide, public water suppliers are the actual providers of drinking water for people. Remember that you are responsible for much more than just supplying drinking water- your job is protecting the public's health!

Drinking Water Program Mission: Assure Oregonians safe drinking water by reducing the risk of water-borne disease and exposure to chemical contaminants in drinking water. *Carry out that mission by implementing and enforcing USEPA drinking water quality standards at public water systems statewide, and providing related water system regulatory assistance.*

Drinking Water Program Goals:

- Contamination of public drinking water systems is prevented or reduced, by protecting drinking water

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**DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Association/ Term Expires</u>
Dan Bradley Oak Lodge Water District	League of Oregon Cities — 6/05
Ed Butts (Alternate) Stettler Supply Co.	Oregon Assoc. of Water Utilities — 6/05
Mike Christman Hood River Co. HD	Oregon Environmental Health Assoc.— 6/05
Pat Curran Curran-McLeod, Inc.	American Council of Engineering Companies — 6/04
Steve Dahl Clackamas Co. Env. Hlth.	Conference of Local Environmental Health Supervisors — 6/04
Rebecca Hathhorn Public Utility Commission	Privately Owned Water Systems — 6/03
Mike Kurtz, Mngr. Suburban East Salem WD	Special Districts Assoc. of Oregon — 6/05

<u>Name</u>	<u>Association/ Term Expires</u>
Jean Nath	League of Women Voters — 6/03
John W.T. Neilson Neilson Research Corp.	Assoc. of Official Analytical Chemists — 6/03
Thomas Penpraze Corvallis Public Works	Pacific NW Section, American Water Works Assoc. — 6/04
Mike Propes Commissioner, Polk Co.	Oregon Assoc. of Counties — 6/96
Mark Snyder KGBLB WD	Oregon Assoc. of Water Utilities — 6/05
Jerry Street Jefferson County	Conference of Local Health Officials — 6/03
Doug Wise Eugene Water & Elec. Bd.	Large Water Systems — 6/04

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM PRIORITIES

(continued from page 3)

sources and by providing adequate water treatment processes.

- Water system personnel have knowledge, skills, and abilities to produce safe drinking water.
- Public water system facilities are adequate to reliably and continuously produce safe drinking water.
- Water users are knowledgeable about safe drinking water and support their local water system.
- All drinking water regulatory standards are fully implemented and are met by water suppliers statewide.

We evaluate our collective statewide progress on these goals using the following **Public Health Outcome Measures**:

- Drinking Water Benchmark #69: Percent of Oregonians served by public water systems that meet health-based standards. Goal is to reach and maintain 95% by 2005. (Current level is 93%).
- Occurrence of waterborne disease. Goal is no outbreaks (No outbreaks in public water systems since 1997).
- Boil water advisories. Goal is to minimize the

number of occurrences where advisories need to be issued (4 in 2002).

- Significant noncompliers (water systems with multiple or repeated serious violations of drinking water standards). Goal is to minimize the number of SNCs (2002: 68 SNCs failed to meet MCLs, 495 failed to meet a combination of MCL and monitoring requirements, and 902 failed to meet monitoring requirements).
- Violations of **Maximum Contaminant Levels** or treatment techniques. Goal is to minimize the number of occurrences (2001: 15 fecal/ *E. coli* violations, 159 total coliform violations, 57 surface water treatment violations, 3 chemical violations).
- Violations of **monitoring/reporting requirements**. Goal is to minimize the number of occurrences (2001: 1,408 coliform violations, 108 surface water treatment violations, 45 lead/copper violations, 646 nitrate violations, 749 inorganic chemical violations, 5,386 organic chemical violations, 2 trihalomethane violations).

*Dave Leland, PE, is Manager of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4010 or david.e.leland@state.or.us
Doug Wise is water supply & treatment Supervisor for Eugene Water & Electric Board/(541) 434-5781 or doug.wise@eweb.eugene.or.us*

DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE - DRINKING WATER PROGRAM PRIORITIES (2003)

Priority Ranking	Program Function/Activity	Staffing actual* (2001-03)	Staffing needed * (2001-03)	Required by ORS 448?	Authorized by ORS 448?	Required for Primacy?	Required for Revolving Loan Fund?	Authorized for Revolving Loan Fund?
**	Loan Fund Administration (4% set-aside)	5	5.0				X	
**	Program Management and Supervision	3	6.0					
**	Data System Update, Development, Maintenance	2	1.0	X		X		
**	Data System Maintenance, Data Entry, Reports	4	4.0	X		X		
**	Program Clerical Support	3	7.0					
1	Sanitary Surveys	6	11.1	X		X		
2	Operator Certification	2.75	2.8	X			X	
3	Implement/Enforce Total Coliform Rule	5	6.0	X		X		
4	Implement/Enforce Surface Water Treatment Rules	1.5	23.0	X		X		
5	Water System Training	0.3	5.0		X			X
6	Lab Certification	1.5	3.5	X		X		
7	Engineering Plan Review	1	1.0	X		X		
8	Technical Assistance to Small Communities (2% setaside)	2.25	2.5					X
9	Source Water Assessments	7	7.0		X		X	
10	Emergency Response/Spills	0.1	0.5	X		X		
11	Drinking Water Protection Implementation	2	3.5					X
12	Capacity Development	3	3.0				X	
13	Implement/Enforce Disinfection By-product Rules	0.5	0.5	X		X		
14	Public Outreach/Participation	1	1.0	X				
15	Consumer Confidence Reports	0.1	1.4			X		
16	Water System Security	1	1.0					X
17	Implement/Enforce Lead and Copper Rule	1.5	2.0	X		X		
18	Implement/Enforce Arsenic, Chems, Unregulated Contams	1	4.0	X		X		
19	Backflow Program Oversight/Review	1	1.0	X				
20	Non-EPA Public Water Systems (10-24 people)	0.1	5.0	X				
21	Prepare for Ground Water Rule	0.1	0.5	X		X		
22	Domestic Well Testing Oversight/Review	0.1	1.0	X				
23	Fluoridation Oversight/Review	0.1	0.5	X				
24	Implement/Enforce Radionuclide Rule	0.1	0.8	X		X		
25	Prepare for Radon Rule	0.1	0.5	X		X		
	Total Staffing	56.1	111.1					

* Staffing (FTE) estimates include state staff, partner agencies, and contractors. Staffing needed based on ASDWA (2001)

** Program overhead, required to operate, so not ranked

AREA WIDE OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM

by George Waun

The Oregon Drinking Water Program has recently joined with the States of Idaho and possibly Washington, as well as EPA Region X, to participate in the Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) for drinking water treatment plant optimization. The goal of this program is to optimize particle removal at existing surface water treatment plants in each of the participating States and Region. The purpose is to maximize public health protection from waterborne illness, such as those caused by microbiological contaminants, protozoan, and disinfection by-products.

Oregon's decision to participate in this ambitious program came directly from our ongoing efforts to confirm that all of our surface water treatment plant operations not only meet minimum standards, but that as many as

baseline for which they work toward disinfection by-product control.

For these reasons, Oregon has decided to adopt this program and work toward the goal of statewide optimization of all surface water treatment plants. The first step in this process is to adopt the optimization performance criteria as goals for all treatment plants. This is accomplished by evaluating the performance of each process in the treatment plant. By adopting these criteria, the Drinking Water Program is asking that all surface water treatment plants in the State make a conscious effort to meet these goals on a continuous basis.

The optimization performance goals are shown in the table below.

AWOP PERFORMANCE GOALS		
SEDIMENTATION	Turbidity	Criteria
Settled water	Less than 2 NTU, 95% of the time	Avg. annual raw water turbidity greater than 10 NTU
Settled water	Less than 1 NTU, 95% of the time	Avg. annual raw water turbidity less than or equal to 10 NTU
SEDIMENTATION	Turbidity	Criteria
Filtered water	Less than 0.1 NTU, 95% of the time	Based on maximum values recorded during 4-hour increments (excluding 15 minute period following backwash)
Filtered water	Maximum of 0.3 NTU following backwash	Return to less than 0.1 NTU within 15 minutes after backwash

possible have optimized treatment. New surface water regulations challenge Oregon's surface water treatment plant operators to both meet *and* exceed their current level of protection against waterborne pathogens, while attempting to meet the new disinfection by-product standards. Even considering the more stringent turbidity standards of the Interim Enhanced and Long Term One Surface Water Treatment Rules, simply meeting those standards may *not* be adequate to ensure protection of public health against *Cryptosporidium* and other microscopic pathogens. For public health protection, we believe that it is imperative for each surface water system in Oregon to set optimization for particle removal as the

The AWOP model consists of the following components: (1) status, (2) evaluation, (3) follow-up, and (4) maintenance. Staff is currently working on the status component of the model, establishing prioritization criteria, rating systems for participation in the program, and promoting the optimization goals to all surface water systems. For those systems that will have difficulty meeting these optimization goals, assistance is available from our staff during water treatment plant evaluations. Our primary objective is to help you identify any factors that may adversely impact your plant's ability to achieve optimum performance *without* major capital expenditures.

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SURFACE WATER FILTRATION REGULATORY UPDATE

By Mike Grimm

Today's water industry seems to change daily making it harder for public water systems, consultants, and yes, even state drinking water programs to keep on top of it all. The most recent federal rule to emerge is the **Long Term 1 – Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1)**. LT1 really is the second half of the Interim Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) that went into effect beginning January 2002 for systems serving a population of 10,000 or more. LT1 is directed to those systems serving a population less than 10,000, and it will take effect beginning January 2005. This summer, DWP will hold the required public rule making hearing to adopt LT1 into the Oregon Administrative Rules.

Most of the LT1 requirements pertain to water systems with conventional or filtration treatment, although there are aspects of LT1 that impact systems with other means of filtration and/or disinfection treatment.

Changes for Conventional & Direct Filtration Treatment Plants:

- Finished water turbidity in the combined filter effluent must be 0.3 NTU or less in 95% of all measurements taken each month. (currently, the standard is 0.5 NTU). For example, if a system operates 24 hours a day for a 30-day month, that system will have 180 turbidity measurements for that month. As long the 9th highest reading that month is 0.3 NTU or less, the water system is in compliance.
- Finished water turbidity in the combined filter effluent must never exceed 1 NTU (currently, the standard is 5 NTU).
- Individual filter effluent turbidity must be monitored and recorded at least every 15 minutes. There are several high turbidity set points or “triggers” that water systems must stay below. If the “trigger” levels are reached in 2 consecutive 15-minute readings, the water system is directed to investigate the causes:
 - Greater than 1.0 NTU triggers reporting the occurrence to DWP
 - Greater than 1.0 NTU for 3 straight months triggers a filter self-assessment
 - Greater 2.0 NTU for 2 straight months triggers a CPE review by DWP.

Changes for Unfiltered Systems Meeting the Exception Criteria:

The only significant change that will impact those

systems maintaining an exception to filtration is that now those systems will need to include control of *Cryptosporidium* in their watershed management plan. That is, the water system will now need to identify what actions are taken to keep *Cryptosporidium* out of the water supply system.

Changes for Systems Using Membranes or Cartridge & Bag Filters:

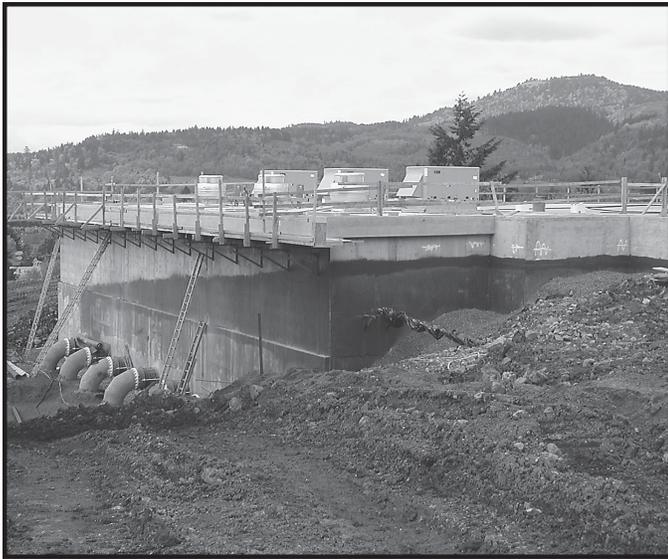
LT1 requires that filtration treatment systems be capable of removing a minimum of 2.0-log (99%) of *Cryptosporidium oocysts*. Conventional & direct filter plants comply by meeting the turbidity standards above. Diatomaceous earth & slow sand filter plants comply by meeting accepted performance standards for each filtration technique. However, membrane filters and cartridge & bag filters must have a demonstration study to verify the removal capabilities of the filtration technique. Manufacturers of membrane filters have considerable data supporting *Cryptosporidium* removal, but according to the USEPA, there is no suitable third party certification verifying 2.0-log removal of *Cryptosporidium* in cartridge or bag filter filtration. EPA is launching an extensive research project this summer to determine if any cartridge or bag filters can meet the 2.0-log removal requirement. DWP will publish the results of this study as soon as they are available to us.

What to Do in 2003 to Prepare for LT1:

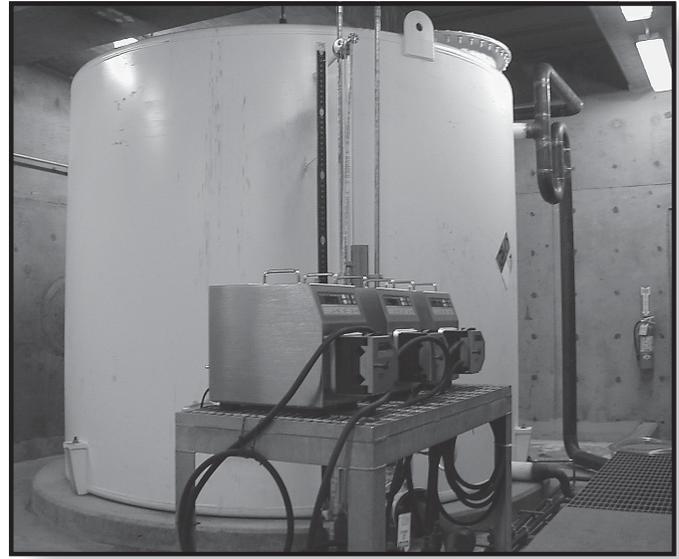
1. Any surface water system under 10,000 population that has not done the early implementation monitoring of total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids in 2002 should do them this summer. All results should be sent to DWP.
2. Begin planning now how your water system can monitor, record, and retrieve for examination turbidity data from both combined filter effluent and individual filter effluent points.
3. For water systems with conventional filtration treatment, begin monthly monitoring for total organic carbon from the raw water and filtered water. Monitoring should cover 12 consecutive months and the results should be sent to DWP.
4. Stay current with all rule changes on the horizon.

If you have any questions regarding LT1 or other surface water regulations, please contact Mike Grimm by phone at (503) 731-4317 or by e-mail at michael.w.grimm@state.or.us

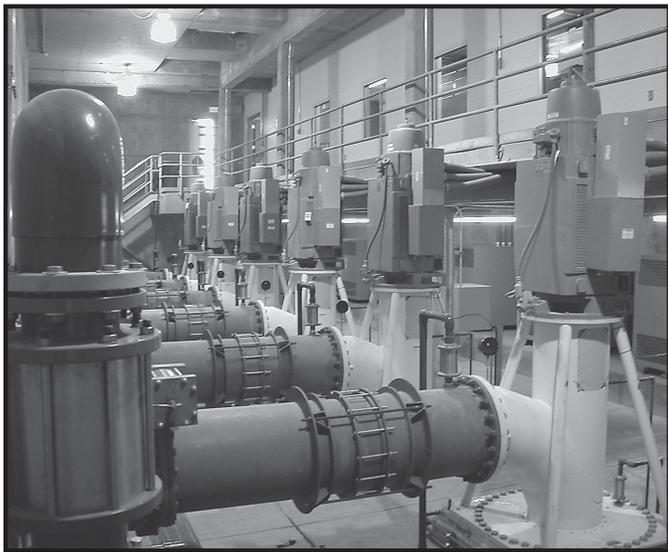
Mike Grimm, PE, is in the Protection & Development Unit of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4317 or michael.w.grimm@state.or.us



The Eugene Water and Electric Board recently completed improvements to the 72 MGD Hayden Bridge water filtration plant. Shown here is the new 15 million gallon finished water storage reservoir, also housing a new 120 mgd high service pumping facility.



A new sodium hydroxide feed system replaces existing lime feed for final pH adjustment to control lead and copper corrosion in the distribution system. The new system improves control and consistency of finished water pH, with reduced operation and maintenance effort.



The new high service pumping facility consists of seven 600 horsepower variable speed units for precise flow control and maximal energy efficiency.

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO HOST
A FREE ARSENIC TREATMENT
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT?**

by Bill Goss

The Environmental Protection Agency is sponsoring demonstration projects for removal of arsenic in drinking water. If your small community water system (<10,000 pop.) uses a source with arsenic levels greater than the upcoming MCL of 0.010 mg/L you may be eligible to participate. The demonstration project would be paid for by EPA, with the water system picking up miscellaneous expenses such as electricity and operator's time. If you are interested in participating, complete the Round 2 application found at <http://www.epa.gov/ORD/NRMRL/arsenic> and submit it to the Drinking Water Program by July 15, 2003. For more information contact Bill Goss.

Bill Goss, EIT, is in the Technical Services Unit of the Drinking Water Program / (541) 276-8006 or William.H.Goss@state.or.us

SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND UPDATE

by Dave Phelps

Oregon's Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund is in its seventh year of offering low interest loans to water systems.

Since the creation of Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in 1997, Oregon has built an impressive fund that totals ***\$98 million**.

The first Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund loans were made in July 1998. The City of Bandon, population 2,910 people, received the first award for \$500,000. The City completed its water treatment and storage project and the system returned to compliance in May 2000. Also in July 1998, the City of Gold Beach, population 4,000, received an award for \$500,000 to construct a water filtration plan. This project was completed and the system returned to compliance in April 1999.

Since that very first loan in July 1998, the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) has awarded **\$75,121,714** to **47** water systems in Oregon for infrastructure improvements. Loan financing went to both large and small water systems.

The largest system, Springfield Utility Board, serving 55,000 people in Lane County, used \$4 million, the maximum amount available from the SDWRLF.

The smallest water system receiving SDWRLF assistance was Laurelwood Water Cooperative that needed \$250,000 for water system improvements. This small system serves just 50 people near the City of Gaston in Washington County.

The smallest loan made from the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund was for **\$82,304** that was used by the Town of Canyon City in Grant County for spring source improvements.

Dave Phelps is Water Fund Coordinator in the Protection & Development Unit of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4010 or daven.m.phelps@state.or.us

AREA WIDE OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM

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Remember, the goal of optimized water treatment is to provide multiple barriers against the passage of cysts and viruses into the distribution system on a continuous basis. Any instantaneous failure during *any* part of the treatment process represents a possible threat to public health. Some microorganisms (i.e. *Cryptosporidium*) are extremely resistant to disinfection. Therefore, optimizing physical removal is essential, as well as chemical inactivation of pathogens. To achieve optimized treatment and provide maximum protection of public health, you must achieve the described AWOP performance goals.

Please share this information with all the water treatment plant operators and management staff, so that we can establish the internal support necessary to attain these goals. We encourage you to go through a self-evaluation using these criteria and/or assist other systems in your area so that all systems can achieve optimization. While it is true that these goals are not tied to regulatory compliance requirements, meeting these criteria will better safeguard public health—which should be the ultimate goal of all public water systems. If you have any questions on the AWOP criteria or program, please contact Brian Rigwood, Shane Phelps, or George Waun at (503) 731-4317.

George Waun, RS, is in the Protection & Development Unit of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4381 or george.t.waun@state.or.us

TEMPORARY RULES FOR DRINKING WATER PROTECTION LOAN FUND

by Dave Phelps

New temporary rules have been adopted concerning Oregon's Drinking Water Protection Loan Fund. This Fund, a part of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, offers loans at below market interest rate for up to \$100,000. Eligible projects include land easements or purchases, and other measures source water protect efforts to carry out elements of a Source Water Protection Management Plan.

Dave Phelps is in the Protection & Development Unit of the Drinking Water Program / (503) 731-4010 or daven.m.phelps@state.or.us



CCR*i*Writer

*The CCR*i*Writer is a new internet-based tool that will help water systems create their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by answering required questions and filling in blanks.*

What is it?	The CCR <i>i</i> Writer is a web-based program that allows water system operators or designated personnel to enter data and generate a CCR.
How does it work?	After logging in, you will see a series of questions about your system's source water and detected contaminants. After you finish answering the questions, you may print or download the completed report.
Where can I get one?	CCR <i>i</i> Writer is a free service for water systems available at: www.ccriwriter.com
How quick is it?	CCR <i>i</i> Writer takes a short time to fill out if you have your contaminant monitoring results handy. Required information, such as definitions, are already included to save you time.
Is my information secure?	Yes. You will designate a user name and password which ensures you and only personnel you authorize are able to access or change a system's information.
What about new rules that are finalized?	CCR <i>i</i> Writer will add all new Federal requirements needed to prepare CCR reports, as needed, so you do not have to worry about new changes.
What if I need to make changes to the report?	The website allows you to edit information you entered or download the report to make changes as necessary (i.e., if your State has additional requirements).
What will I need to create my CCR?	Because the CCR <i>i</i> Writer is internet driven, you will need access to the internet and the monitoring results you report in your annual CCR.
What if I operate more than one water system?	You may use the CCR <i>i</i> Writer to create separate CCRs for as many systems as you need; there is no limit.
Can I use it year after year?	Yes! You can save reports under different names. Each report is stored and accessible by the user name and password you designate.
Where can I get more information?	At www.ccriwriter.com or contact Lisa Christ at 202-564-8354 for more information.

EPA Rule Implementation Milestones and Requirements

RULE	CY 2002			CY 2003			CY 2004			CY 2005			CY 2006					
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	F	M	A	M	J
Operator Certification	Submit Program for Annual EPA Review (date varies)																	
CCR	Annual CCR Certification																	
IESWTR	Subpart P Requirements Effective (> 10,000) Unfiltered Systems Incorporate Crypte into Watershed Plan Sanitary Surveys - all system sites																	
Stage 1 DBPR	Rule Requirements Effective (CWSS, NTNCWSS, TNCWSS > 10,000) Sanitary Surveys 1st Round CWSS Completed																	
UCMR	Selected Sm. Sys. Monitor: List 1 (Group 2) Selected Large Systems Monitor - List 2 (Aesthetics) Selected Large Systems Monitor - List 2 (Chemicals) State/EPA notifies Group 3 Small Systems																	
LCR Minor Revisions	Rule Requirements Effective																	
Public Notification	Rule Requirements Effective																	
Radionuclides	Systems Collect Grandfathering Data, if Allowed by the State																	
Arsenic	New Systems Must Collect IOC, SOC, VOC Samples																	
Filter Backwash Recycling	New MCL Effective Systems can grandfather																	
Long-Term 1 ESWTR	Optional Applicability Monitoring (<10,000) Construction of Uncovered Finished Water Storage Prohibited (<10,000) Optional Applicability Monitoring Results to States Disinfection Profiling (500 - 9,999) Disinfection Profiling (25 - 499) Rule Requirements Effective (<10,000) Unfiltered Systems Incorporate Crypte into Watershed Plan																	
Ground Water Rule	Rule Requirements Effective																	
Long-Term 2 ESWTR	Source Water Monitoring (> 10,000)																	
Stage 2 DBPR	Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) (> 10,000) (One Year of Data) State Without Extension Submit Primary Revision Application State With Extension Submit Primary Revision Application System Requirement Milestone/Effective Date State Requirement Milestone/Effective Date																	

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pwefsm_milestones.pdf
Last modified: 4/21/03



Department of Human Services
 Drinking Water Program
 P.O. Box 14450
 Portland OR 97293-0450

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TRAINING CALENDAR

CEUs for Water System Operators

Check www.oesac.com for new offerings approved for drinking water

Cross Connection/Backflow Courses

- Backflow Management Inc. (B)
(503) 255-1619
- Clackamas Community College (C)
(503) 657-6958 ext. 2388

Backflow Assembly Tester Course
 June 23-27 Portland (B)

Backflow Assembly Tester Recertification

- June 19-20 Portland (B)
- June 20 Redmond (B)
- June 25-26 Oregon City (C)
- June 30 Portland (B)
- July 11 Portland (B)

Cross Connection Inspector Update
 June 19 Oregon City (C)

Water System Training Course

Department of Human Services
 Marsha Fox/(503) 731-4899
 June 24 Coos Bay
 July 23 Eugene
 August* Klamath Falls and
 Pendleton
 September 25 Bend

** Dates to be announced*

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